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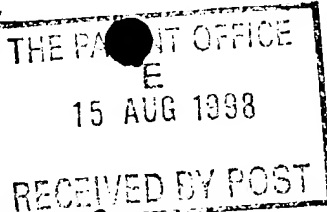
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1. Your reference **57.0273 UK**

2. Patent application number **9817780.1** **15 AUG 1998**
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3. Full name, address and postcode of the or of each applicant (underline all surnames)
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6546303002 886176003
Patents ADP number (if you know it)
If the applicant is a corporate body, give the country/state of its incorporation **Belgium USA**

4. Title of the invention **Shale-Stabilizing Additives**

5. Name of your agent (if you have one) **MIRZA, Akram Karim**
"Address for service" in the United Kingdom to which all correspondence should be sent (including the postcode)
c/o Schlumberger Cambridge Research Ltd
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Cambridge
CB3 0EL

Patents ADP number (if you know it) **6974299001**

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Number of earlier application	Date of filing (day / month / year)

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- 1 -

Shale-Stabilizing Additives

This invention concerns drilling or completion fluids,
5 particularly water-based drilling or completion fluids. More
specifically, it pertains to additives for such fluids. Even
more specifically, the invention relates to additives used to
prevent shales or clayey formations from adversely affecting
well drilling or well completion operations.

10

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Drilling fluids are used in well drilling operations, e.g.,
during drilling of oil and gas wells. During drilling, drilling
15 fluid is pumped down a drillstring, discharged through ports in
the drill bit and returned to the surface via the annulus
between the drillpipe and the surrounding formation. The
drilling fluid performs a variety of functions including cooling
and lubricating the drill bit and drillstring, removing rock
20 cuttings generated during the drilling process and carrying them
to the surface, suspending cuttings in the annulus when pumping
stops, preventing squeezing in or caving of the formation and
keeping formation fluids at bay.

25 Drilling fluids generally comprise a carrier, a weighting agent
and chemical additives. Drilling fluids fall into two main
categories: water-based drilling fluids, also known as water
based muds (WBMs), in which the carrier is an aqueous medium;
and oil-based drilling fluids, also known as oil-based muds
30 (OBMs), in which the carrier is oil or a water/oil emulsion. Oil
based muds are technically superior to WBMs in certain important
respects, including the comparative lack of adverse reactivity
of OBMs with shales, one of the most commonly encountered rock
types during drilling for oil and gas. The use of OBMs, however,
35 has the disadvantage of resulting in production of large
quantities of oil-contaminated waste products such as cuttings
that are difficult to dispose of in an environmentally

acceptable way. While the use of WBMs is environmentally more acceptable than of OBMs, the performance of WBMs, particularly when drilling through water sensitive rocks such as shales, is technically inferior to that of OBM. Shales exhibit great
5 affinity for water, and adsorption of water by shales causes the shale to swell and produces chemical changes in the rock which produce stresses that weaken the formation, possibly leading to erosion of the borehole or loss of structure. This can lead to drilling problems such as wellbore erosion or stuck pipe. In
10 addition, inferior wellbore quality may hinder logging and completion operations.

Much effort has been put into improving the performance of WBM relative to shales, namely improving the level of so called
15 shale inhibition of WBM. Various chemical additives have been incorporated in WBM in attempts to improve shale inhibition. In particular water soluble glycols, polyhydric alcohols (i.e. chemicals containing more than one hydroxyl group) or polyglycols (i.e. chemicals made using alkylene oxides such as
20 ethylene oxide or propylene oxide) are widely used for this purpose, typically being added to WBM in amounts in the range 3 to 10% by weight. These chemicals can be collectively referred to as Polyols. Polyols used in this way include, for example, glycerols, polyglycerols, glycols, polyalkylene glycols (PAG),
25 eg polyethylene glycols (PEG), polypropylene glycols (PPG) and copolymers of ethylene and propylene glycols, alcohol ethoxylates (AET) and glycol ethers. A typical inhibitive AET is an n-butanol derivative of ethylene oxide. The PAGs can have a range of ethylene oxide: propylene oxide (EO:PO) ratios and can
30 be random or block copolymers; a frequently used material of this type is understood to be a random copolymer with an EO:PO ratio of about 1:1.

Variants of polyalkylene glycols and alcohol alkoxyates are for
35 example described in the International Patent Applications WO-96/24645 and WO-96/24646. Others are found in the European Patent Application EP-A-0495579, the United States Patents

US-A-4830765 and US-A-4172800.

A further source relating to the background of the invention is the Society of Petroleum Engineers Reports SPE 28960 (Mechanism
5 of Shale Inhibition by Polyols in Water Based Drilling Fluids) proposing a credible mechanism that adequately describes how such polyols provide shale inhibition.

Copolymers of styrene and maleic anhydride and a number of
10 derivatives are described for example in the United States Patent No. 3,332,872, for use as viscosity control agents. Hydrophilic-hydrophobic graft copolymers with polystyrene side chains for drilling fluids appear in the United States Patent No. 4,085,168. Other hydrophobically modified polymers based on
15 polyacrylamide and hydroxyethylcellulose have been disclosed for example in the United States Patent Nos. 5,597,783 and 5,637,556.

Shale swelling is considered as a problem not only in the oil
20 field industry. It is encountered as clay swelling in the mining industry, where this phenomenon causes severe difficulties when dewatering the mineral tailings.

In view of the above, it is an object of the invention to
25 provide a novel additive for inhibiting shale swelling. It is another, more specific object of the invention to provide an additive for a WBM.

30

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

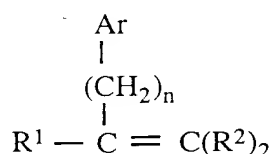
The objects of the invention are achieved by shale-stabilizing additives as set forth in the appended independent claims. According to a first aspect of the invention, there is provided
35 a shale-stabilizing additive comprising a polymer based on an olefinically unsaturated hydrocarbon with alkylene oxide based side chains.

Useful olefinically unsaturated hydrocarbons generally are aliphatic olefinically unsaturated hydrocarbons or vinylidene aromatic monomers.

5

Aliphatic olefinically unsaturated hydrocarbons include, for example, α -olefin monomers containing from 2 to 28, preferably from 4 to 20, more preferably from 8 to 18 carbon atoms.

- 10 Preferred olefinically unsaturated hydrocarbons are vinylidene aromatic monomers. Suitable vinylidene aromatic monomers include, for example, those represented by the following formula:



- 15 wherein R^1 is hydrogen or an alkyl group containing 1 to 4 carbon atoms, preferably hydrogen or methyl; each R^2 is independently hydrogen or an alkyl group containing 1 to 4 carbon atoms, preferably hydrogen or methyl; Ar is a phenyl group or a phenyl group substituted with 1 to 5 C_1 - C_4 -alkyl substituents; and n has
- 20 a value from zero to 4, preferably from zero to 2, most preferably zero. Preferred monomers are styrene or styrene derivatives including α -methyl styrene, the C_1 - C_4 -alkyl- or phenyl-ring substituted derivatives of styrene, such as ortho-, meta-, and para-methylstyrene, para-vinyl toluene or mixtures
- 25 thereof. The most preferred vinylidene aromatic monomer is styrene.

- The polymer is preferably a copolymer of an above-described olefinically unsaturated hydrocarbon and an ethylenically
- 30 unsaturated carboxylic acid, carboxylic acid salt or carboxylic acid anhydride with alkylene oxide based side chains. Preferred olefinically unsaturated carboxylic acids contain 2 to 12, more preferably 2 to 6, carbon atoms in addition to the carboxyl group(s). They are preferably monocarboxylic acids or,

more preferably, dicarboxylic acids. Preferred examples thereof are acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, fumaric acid, maleic acid, the salts thereof, or maleic anhydride. Most preferably, maleic acid, maleic anhydride and/or a maleic acid salt is incorporated in the polymer. The alkali metal salts, particularly the sodium salt, are the preferred carboxylic acid salts.

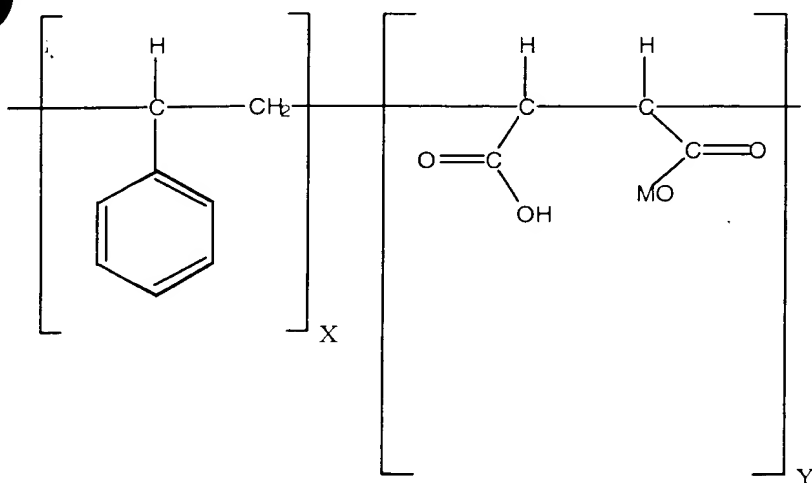
Alkylene oxide based side chains can be introduced into the polymer by esterification of carboxylic groups or anhydride groups with a polyoxyalkylated compound, such as a polyoxyalkylated alcohol. The esterification step can be carried out before or after the polymerization reaction of the dicarboxylic acid (salt) or the anhydride with the vinylidene aromatic monomer. The polymerization reaction and the esterification step are generally known in the art. Preferably 2 to 75 percent, more preferably 20 to 60 percent, most preferably about 50 percent of the total number of carboxyl carbon atoms in the polymer are esterified.

In a preferred embodiment of the invention, the polymer is a copolymer of styrene or a styrene derivative and maleic anhydride with alkylene oxide based side chains.

The molecular weight of the additive is preferably from 5000 g/mol to 100,000 g/mol, more preferably from 10,000 g/mol to 30,000 g/mol. The preferred weight of the alkylene oxide based side chain in accordance with the invention is above 200 g/mol and below 1500 g/mol, more preferably 300-600 g/mol.

The number of alkoxylate groups, e.g. $-\text{CH}_2-\text{CHR}-\text{O}-$ with R being H, CH_3 or CH_2-CH_3 , per side chain is preferably up to 60 units.

A preferred molecule in accordance with the invention has the molecular structure:



M in each occurrence independently is hydrogen or
 -[CH₂-CHR-O-]_n-CH₃, with R being CH₃, or CH₂-CH₃, or, preferably,
 5 hydrogen, with the proviso that at least some of the radicals M
 have the meaning of -[CH₂-CHR-O-]_n-CH₃. X and Y each
 independently are from 1 to 100. The total of X and Y should
 generally be greater than 4 and the invention works best if the
 total of X and Y is greater than 50. The ratio of X : Y is
 10 preferably from 1 : 3 to 3 : 1, more preferably about 1 : 1.
 The value of n is from 3 to 70, preferably greater than 4 and
 less than 60. More preferably, n is 7-25.

The above-described polymer is preferably used as an additive in
 15 water-based drilling fluids (WBM) or completion fluids or in
 dewatering operations for mineral tailings.

In another aspect, the invention concerns a drilling fluid with
 0.1 to 10 weight per cent (wt%) of the polymer as characterized
 20 before. More preferably, the polymer are used at 2 to 7 wt%.

The additives in accordance with the invention provide higher
 levels of shale swelling inhibition in the presence of weakly
 hydrated cations, such as potassium, cesium, and ammonium.
 25 Inhibition can be obtained solely from using the additives in
 freshwater or preferably in combination with salts containing
 for example sodium, calcium, magnesium, or potassium ions.

It can also be expected that the novel additives can improve current methods of dewatering mineral tailings in the mining industry, as today this process is severely hampered by clay swelling.

5

These and other features of the invention, preferred embodiments and variants thereof, and further advantages of the invention will become appreciated and understood by those skilled in the art from the detailed description following below.

10

EXAMPLE(S) FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

15 The preparation of the chemicals compounds used in the following examples as additives is known. Following the preparation steps laid out for example by H. Dérand et al. in Macromolecules 29 (1996), 8770-8775 and by A. Eckert and S.E. Weber in Macromolecules 29 (1996), 560-567, copolymers of styrene and
20 maleic acid (SMACs) can be grafted with poly(ethylene glycol) (PEGs) or derivatives, thereof.

The shale inhibition capabilities of additives can be assessed by a number of laboratory techniques such as cuttings
25 dispersion, cuttings hardness and shale swelling tests. These tests are suitable for rapid screening of new additives and are widely used in the industry.

Shale recovery from bottle rolling tests have been used to
30 measure the shale inhibition properties. Tests were done using Oxford Clay cuttings (a water sensitive shale) sieved to 2 - 4 mm. Briefly, the test is a modification of a standard oilfield cuttings dispersion test and consists of adding 10 g of test substrate (Oxford Clay) with 100 ml of test fluid in a 300 ml
35 bottle. The test samples are rolled at 50 rpm for 4 hours. This encourages breakdown and dispersion of the cuttings if they become soft due to interaction with the test fluid. The shale

Cuttings are sieved through a 250 micron screen and the amount of shale recovered is measured after drying in an oven. The poly(ethylene glycol) (PEG) used in these tests had a molecular weight of about 600 g/mol.

5

Bottle rolling tests were done with 5 % w/v solutions of the invention in 7.6 % (Table 1) and 12.9 % w/w KCl (Table 2). The grafted copolymer used in both of these cases was the same. The backbone consisted of an alternating copolymer of styrene and maleic anhydride (SMAC) with grafted poly(ethylene glycol) monomethyl ethers (MPEG 500) side chains of about 500 g/mol. A significant increase in the amount of shale recovered was observed when the invention was used over that of PEG / KCl. A comparison of the results of Table 1 and 2 shows that the amount of shale recovered by the invention increased with the amount of KCl.

TABLE 1. Shale recovery results from bottle rolling tests with Oxford clay cuttings for polyglycol and SMAC grafted copolymer in 7.6 % w/w KCl.

Sample	% Shale Recovery
-----	-----
7.6 % KCl	20
25 PEG	39
SMAC (MPEG 500)	64

TABLE 2. Shale recovery results from bottle rolling tests with Oxford clay cuttings for PEG and SMAC copolymer with MPEG 500 grafts in 12.9 % w/w KCl.

Sample	% Shale Recovery
-----	-----
12.9 % KCl	29
35 PEG	51
SMAC (MPEG 500)	91

The amount of shale recovery of the invention as a function of the grafted MPEG chain length is shown in Table 3. The results show that all MPEG variations of the invention show improved shale recovery compared to that of polyethylene oxide and that the best results are obtained for copolymers with MPEG grafts with molecular weight of about 300 to 400 g/mol.

TABLE 3. Shale recovery results from bottle rolling tests with Oxford clay cuttings for polyglycol and grafted copolymer in 7.6 % w/w KCl where the molecular weight of graft polyethylene oxide varies from 200 to 1500 g/mol.

Sample	% Shale Recovery
-----	-----
15 7.6 % KCl only	25
PEG	38
SMAC MPEG 200	54
SMAC MPEG 300	87
SMAC MPEG 400	85
20 SMAC MPEG 500	72
SMAC MPEG 600	69
SMAC MPEG 750	70
SMAC MPEG 1100	66
SMAC MPEG 1500	49

Table 4 shows bottle rolling test results in 12.9 % w/w KCl that include a polymer that consists of a backbone with 2 styrene units for every maleic anhydride unit. MPEG 500 was used as the grafting polymer. The results show that increasing the amount of styrene in the backbone increased the amount of shale recovered.

TABLE 4. Shale recovery results from bottle rolling tests with Oxford clay cuttings for polyglycol and grafted copolymer in 12.9 % w/w KCl. The backbone of SMAC 2:1 Styrene MPEG 500 was composed of 2 styrene units for every maleic anhydride. The grafts consisted of MPEG 500.

Sample	% Shale Recovery
-----	-----
12.9 % KCl	27
5 PEG	53
SMAC MPEG 500	85
SMAC 2:1 Styrene MPEG 500	95

The effect of drilling fluid additives on reactive shales can also be assessed by the Hassler Cell test. Briefly, fluids are pumped through a confined Oxford Clay core perpendicular to the bedding planes at high pressure and the permeability of the core to the test fluid is measured and compared with that of a synthetic pore fluid. In general, greater shale inhibition can be achieved by reducing the permeability of the test fluid within the core. For instance, the permeability of oil based muds (OBM) is much lower than the pore fluid due, in part, to the change in wettability caused by OBM surfactants. Inhibitive water based drilling fluids also show significant reductions in fluid permeability. PEG / KCl based fluids show permeability reductions from 11 to 46 % and silicate based systems show reductions of between 65 - 80 %. The permeability reduction caused by the invention (SMAC MPEG 500) was about 96.9 %. This is the greatest amount of reduction for a water based fluid observed to date and is equal to that of an oil based drilling fluid.

TABLE 5. Flow Rate Changes in Oxford Clay Cores by Various Fluids in Hassler Cell Tests.

Fluid type	Flow Rate before [g/hr]	Flow Rate after [g/hr]	% Original Rate
-----	-----	-----	-----
10 % KCl	0.043	0.061	142
PEG / KCl	0.037	0.033	89
PEG-C ₄ H ₉ / KCl	0.037	0.020	54

- 11 -

	KCl / Silicate	0.052	0.010	19
	NaCl then			
	KCl / Silicate	0.068	0.024	35
	70:30 OBM	0.036	0.0024	6.6
5	SMAC (MPEG 500) / KCl	0.1397	0.0043	3.1

Improved shale inhibition is exhibited by many variations of the invention as is shown above. The improved shale inhibition is primarily the result of the hydrophobic portions of the molecule and inhibition increases with the amount of styrene in the backbone. The invention appears to provide shale inhibition by reducing the permeability of aqueous solutions in reactive shales.

The invention also shows improved results in bulk cuttings hardness test which is a modification of a standard industry analysis. In this experiment 30 g of sieved Oxford Clay cuttings (2-4 mm) were put in 200 mls of the test fluid for 2 hours. The test fluid is drained off and the cuttings are put into a press cell. The cuttings are then pressed through a plate with holes and the amount of torque required is measured with every turn of the torque gauge. The plateau torque is quoted as the cuttings hardness. Table 6 shows the results of tests conducted on a series of test samples in 12.9 % KCl. PEG and SMAC MPEG 500 samples contained 5 % w/v test additive.

TABLE 6. Bulk Cuttings hardness in 12.9 % KCl fluids.

Sample	Cuttings Hardness [N*m]
-----	-----
12.9 % KCl	1.6
PEG	8
SMAC MPEG 500	12
natural Oxford Clay (no fluid)	14

The results in Table 6 show that the MPEG grafted copolymers results in harder cuttings than the polyethylene glycol / KCl mud.

The results of clay dispersion, Hassler Cell and cuttings hardness tests clearly show the improved levels of inhibition provided by fluids containing MPEG grafted SMAC copolymer in place of poly(alkylene oxides) in KCl based fluids.

The performance of the KCl / SMAC system was measured as a function of the KCl concentration, SMAC concentration and fluid conditions. The performance was found to increase with the concentration of KCl and SMAC up to a threshold value after which performance levelled. Tests conducted with Oxford clay found that the threshold concentration of KCl to be between 10 and 14 % w/w. The threshold value for maximum performance of SMAC was between 1 and 2 % w/v.

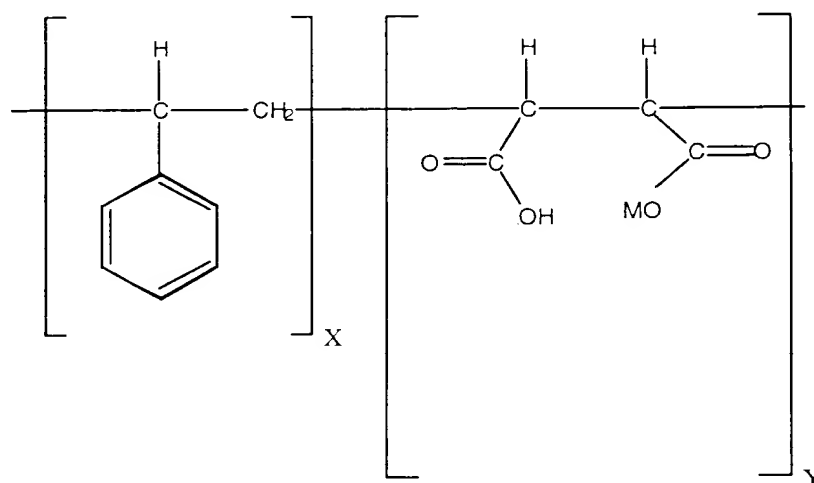
SMAC performance increased substantially if residual maleic anhydride groups present were hydrolysed to the acid form. SMAC with maleic acid groups are sensitive to the pH of the fluid. The optimum shale recovery was found to occur at pH of 9. Excellent performance was observed for SMAC fluids in the pH range of 7 to 11. Shale inhibition declined rapidly above pH of 11.5

Replacement of the polyethylene glycol side chains with polypropylene glycol based side chains gave inferior results.

CLAIMS

1. A shale-stabilizing additive comprising a polymer based on
5 an olefinically unsaturated hydrocarbon with alkylene
oxide based side chains.
2. The additive of Claim 1 wherein the polymer is a copolymer
10 of an olefinically unsaturated hydrocarbon and an
ethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acid, carboxylic acid
salt or carboxylic acid anhydride with alkylene oxide based
side chains.
3. The additive of claim 1 or 2, wherein the polymer is a
15 copolymer of styrene or a styrene derivative and maleic
anhydride with alkylene oxide based side chains.
4. The additive of any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the
20 polymer has a molecular weight of from 5000 g/mol to
100,000 g/mol.
5. The additive of any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein the
weight of the alkylene oxide based side chains is above 200
g/mol.
25
6. The additive of any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein the
number of alkoxyates in the polymer side chain is up to
60 units.
- 30 7. The additive of any one of claims 1 to 6, wherein the
polymer has the molecular structure:

- 14 -



wherein

M in each occurrence independently is hydrogen or
 5 $-\text{[CH}_2\text{-CHR-O-]}_n\text{-CH}_3$, with R being CH_3 , or $\text{CH}_2\text{-CH}_3$, or hydrogen,
 with the proviso that at least some of the radicals M have
 the meaning of $-\text{[CH}_2\text{-CHR-O-]}_n\text{-CH}_3$,
 n is from 3 to 70, preferably greater than 4 and less than
 60, and

10 X and Y each independently are from 1 to 100.

8. The additive of claim 3, wherein the residual maleic
 anhydride groups in the polymer are hydrolyzed.

15 9. Service fluid to be brought into contact with clayey
 formations, said fluid comprising a polymer based on an
 olefinically unsaturated hydrocarbon with alkylene oxide
 based side chains.

20 10. The service fluid of claim 9, being water based.

11. Use of a polymer based on an olefinically unsaturated
 hydrocarbon with alkylene oxide based side chains for
 stabilizing shale or clayey formations.

ABSTRACT

5 A shale-stabilizing additive is described which comprises a copolymer of an olefinically unsaturated hydrocarbon and an ethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acid, carboxylic acid salt or carboxylic acid anhydride with alkylene oxide based side chains.

10

The additive can be used for water-based service fluids (WBM) to facilitate the drilling or completion process in shales or clayey formations.

15